J. W. MAURY & Co., MANAGERS. \$10,000

30 of \$2,000 are \$60,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 81, for 1850, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday July 20, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 prize of . \$35,319 1 do . 15,000 1 do . 10,000 1 do . 5000

Whole Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 26 Whole tickets \$130 00

Do do of 26 Haif do 65 00

do do of 26 Quarter do 32 50 CAPITAL PRIZE

CAPITAL PRIZE
\$70,588!
Entitling the lucky holder to
\$60,000 Nett. Also
\$35,294. Nett \$30,000
\$23,529. Nett \$20,000
\$11,764. Nett \$10,000
215 Prizes of \$1,176—Nett \$,1000 VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. G, for 1850, To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 27, 1850. 75 Number Lottery-12 drawn ballots. RICH AND RARE SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of \$70,588
do 35,294
do 23,529
do 11,764

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will re-ceive the most prompt attention, and an official ac-count of each drawing sent, immediately after it is over, to all who order from us.

Address:

J. & C. MAURY, Agents,
Alexandria, Va.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE. BLUE LICK SPRINGS, Kv., June 21, 1850.

To his excellency, J. J. Centrenden:
Sia: The undersigned, visiters appointed by your excellency to attend the annual examination of the cadets of the Western Military Institute, under the general superintendence of Colonel Thornton F. Johnson, commencing on the 17th and ending on the 21st instant, have performed the duty assigned them; and have the honor, respectfully, to submit the following brief report of their labor and observa-

Since the removal of the Institute from George since the removal of the institute from conge-town to Blue Lick Springs, one hundred and sixty-seven cadets, representing seventeen States and one Territory, have matriculated, of whom seventeen are absent on leave, thirteen have been honorably discharged, seven have been dismissed, and one hundred and thirty-three were in attendance at the

hundred and thirty-three were in attendance at the close of the session.

The undersigned attended the examination and exercises of the sections and classes as they were brought before their appropriate Professor, the Faculty and spectators, in whose presence they were thoroughly and elaborately examined in their course of academic studies, and it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure the Board bear testimony to the prompt and correct answers given by the Cadets to the questions propounded by the Faculty and others present, thus affording the best evidence that they are well and thoroughly taught in their respective departments.

respective departments.

The text-books used and the course of instruction adopted at the Institute are, as we are advised, al-most identical with those of the United States Miliinstruction in the ancient languages is given, which may be considered a fair average of the course of study of the colleges of the United States; and as three members of the Faculty were educated at that school, and the others are graduates of colleges of high distinction and well qualified to teach in their respective departments, the Board can see no reason why a complete and thorough education cannot be obtained at the Western Military Institute.

The Cadets are instructed in military science.

In these periodicals are contained the views, mod-crately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quar-terly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; and the "Westminster Review," Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was origin. be obtained at the Western Military Institute.

The Cadets 'are instructed in military science, not so much with a view of qualifying them for the army as of promoting physical development, by healthful exercise, good habits, subordination, and discipline, and to employ leisure hours, which might be otherwise devoted to coarse amusements, or be idly and uselessly thrown away. But military exercises are never permitted to interfere with the academic studies of the Cadet.

and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "West minster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being, in fact, a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued. academic studies of the Cadet.

The Board of Visiters have carefully inspected the quarters of the Cadets, and find them neat and comfortable, the police good, and such as in every respect to merit their entire approbation; and from personal examination, and all the information which they have been able to obtain, they have found the fare prepared for the Cadets to be clean, wholescme, and abundant. They also deemed it their duty to examine the arms, and found them in such admirable condition that the handling would not soil a white glove.

such admirable condition that the handling would not soil a white glove.

In concluding this report, the Board of Visiters beg leave to add, that the location of the institute at the Blue Lick Springs is so well and favorably known, not only in the Western States, but in the entire Mississippi valley, that it would be useless to set forth its advantages, and commend it to public favor on that ground. But they are unwilling to withhold an expression of their unqualified approbation of the course of study, the good order, police, and discipline observed and enforced at the Institute, and their entire confidence in the high qualifications of the general and joint Superintendent and corps of Professors to command and teach in their respective departments; and for these reasons they commend it to public favor and patronage.

Respectfully, P. DUDLEY, Adjutant General and Ex Off. Chairman.

LUCIUS DESHA,

LUCIUS DESHA, \*W. G. TALBOT, JOHN D. MORRIS, GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Members Board of Visiters.

W AREHOUSE, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold st.—Man ufactory, corner of Broome and Sheriff sts.

The subscribers offer for sale, of their ownmanufacture, their improved patent Single and Double Cylinder Printing Presses, for newspaper andbook work; Card Printing Machines, Proof Presses, Hydranlic Presses, with urrought iron Cylinders-Geered and other Standing Presses; also, Lithographic and Copperplate Presses, Binders' mate; rials, &c. &c.; Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including Type and Ink, furnished on the most favorable terms. Printers, publishers and others, wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an estimate for the same, in detail, if desired. Machinery Book or Job Office, will be furnished with an esti-mate for the same, in detail, if desired. Machinery made to order or drawings. Iron and Brass Cast-ings to order. They also manufacture superior cast-steel mill, pit, cross-cut, circular and other Saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand. R. HOE & CO.

LETTICE ARNOLD, a Novel, by the author of the "Wilmingtons," &c.
No. 4 of the Life and Correspondence of Southey, edited by his Son.
McClintock's Second Book in Greek.

This day received for sale by TAYLOR & MAURY, Booksellers, near 9th street.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Executed at the Office of the Republic

## THE REPUBILC.

Vol. II.

Messrs. HECKER & BRO'S, Flour Mills, 201 Cher-

ry street.

HOOPER & BRO'S, 333 Pearl street.

MOTT & AYRES, Foundry, foot 25th
street, N. R.

ATLANTIC DOCK, Brooklyn.

A. W. METCALF, 63 and 65 Centre street.

D. BADGER & CO., 44 and 46 Duane
street.

N. B. STARBUCK'S Foundry, Troy, New York. SMITH & CURLETT, Baltimore.

READING DEPOT, Reading, Pa. And on board steamboart JONAS C. HEARTT and EDWARD PAYSON, foot of Liberty street, N. Y., and towboat JOHN P. WHITNEY, New Orleans. For further information apply to JAMES MONTGOMERY and SAMUEL WARD, 15 South William street, New York.

J. H. TATUM, ARTIST, STUDIO in the Capitol, near the Library of the House of Representatives. Lovers of Art are requested to call and examine

A CARD.—The subscriber, a member of the former Commission on Mexican claims, will be in Washington in the course of the month of November, and offers his services to claimants under the treaty. He will attend to any other business with which he may be trusted, especially from the South. Those desirous of obtaining his services will please to address Andrew Wylie, esq., Washington city.

Nov. 5—dtf

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

far and wide, not only throughout all the length and breadth of that border State, but even far west of the Rio Grande!

The location of Austin College is admirable. It is central, in a healthy and delightful region of country, sufficiently near steamboat navigation, and in the midst of a population rapidly increasing, and remarkable for its intelligence and spirit of enterprise. And, as Professor McKinney, a gentleman of high character, has already taken charge of the Male Institute in the place, (which is designed as a stepping stone to the college,) the institution may now be considered as already fairly started; and I may add, that the rapid increase of scholars, and the subscription of nearly ten thousand dollars in Texas alone, prove beyond all doubt that the institution has the confidence of the people, and is winning golden opinions every day. The Board of Trustees consist of some of the most prominent men in Texas, among whom are two of the ex-Presidents of the late republic, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. The enterprise is truly a noble one. We have hoisted our flag; we purpose to nail it to the mast. We have done what we could at home; will not the friends of learning aid us from abroad? We want money; we want books; we want minerals; we need many things to crown the enterprise with full success. An infant institution, in a new and frontier State, looks to the benevolent and generous-hearted throughout the older sister States, and cries for aid, and shall not the plaintive, pleading cry of an infant, far away, be heard and kindly regarded? The friends of education in New Orleans have nobly reached out a helping hand; shall that city, in this matter, stand alone in her glory? I will only add that, as a memorial of gratitude, the name of every donor shall, in a fair hand, be written in a book to be carefully kept in the archives of the institution, that visiters, in all time to come, may there read WANTED.—By a Lady every way competent to teach Music on the Piano Forte and Guitar, a situation in some Seminary south or west, though the former would be preferred. She has much experience in her profession, having been employed in several of the most respectable Seminaries. The most unquestionable references given as to character and capacity.

Any communication addressed, post-paid, to O. P., Washington city post-office, will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 19tf

JOURDAN W. MAURY. STOCK, Money, and Exchange Broker. Office on Pennsylvania avenue, next door east of Coleman's Hotel, Washington city. Uncurrent notes bought and sold at best rates. Stocks bought and sold. Notes and drafts collected. Aug. 23—1y

J. ATWOOD, PORTRAIT PAINTER,
From Philadelphia,
WILL remain in Washington during the sessio
of Congress. His Studio is in room No. 47,
basement of the Capitol.
Feb. 4—tf

Bank of the Metropolis Stock
Apply to
JOURDAN W. MAURY,
May 2 One door east of National Hotel WILLARD'S HOTEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HENRY A. WILLARD, Proprietor.

BROWN'S HOTEL. T. P. & M. BROWN, PROPRIETORS, Pa. Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets. Washington, D. C. June 13-tf

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE
And the British Quarterly Reviews.
PRIMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

OWING to the late revolutions and counter revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle gr. and between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elzborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American Publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE splendid, swift, new steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER is on her route plying between Alexandria and Whington. Passengers in Washington will take the best-looking coach, with the flag with the stars and stripes; by so doing you will connect with the fast boat. Running time about twenty-five minutes.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH the views, mod-rately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the rately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the me about twenty-five minutes.

June 20—d JOB CORSON, Captain. June 20-d WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOATS. THE PHENIX and JOSEPH JOHNSON continue to ply regularly between Washington and Alexandria, in connexion with two New York built omnibuses. The public may depend on a regular connexion in Washington between those safe and pleasant boats and the coaches connected with them.

S. SHINN, Agent.

July 12, 1850-dtf

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY. ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THE course of study embraces the Ancient and the Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Natural Science. Courses of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy, are delivered during the year. The school-room, recitation, and lecture-rooms are all handsomely furnished. The Institution is supplied with a complete Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and every other requisite for thorough and extensive study. Terms, for board, washing, fuel and lights, with tuition in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, \$150 per annum. For further information address

oct. 1—tf R. L. BROCKETT, Principal. business he may be entrusted with before either of the Courts of this District; and will also attend to the prosecution of Claims before Congress and the Departments. Office on C street.

July 17—tf

WAGNER & HIGGINS. WHOLESALE
Manufacturers of fine Rosewood, Walnut,
and Mahogany Tete à Tete, Sweep-back, Gothic,
and other rich Antique and Modern Furniture.
Store, 208 Bowery; factory, Nos. 94, 6 and 8,
Attorney street, New York. April 18—d3m

FUME BATHS. TO all who are afflicted with Rheumatic com-plaints we would say, go and try DR. EMER-SON'S SOLFHUR FEME BATHS, at Copp's Pavilion, on Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street. The pe-culiarities of it are such that it cures effectually this complaint. Also all other diseases of a Chronic nature, such as Scrofula, Gout, diseases of the skin, idute & MESTMINSTER REVIEW.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals, at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals, at \$7 a year, or to the four Reviews, at \$8, will receive two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and threw Reviews,

nature, such as Scrottia, Cout, diseases of the skin, joints, &c.
Galvanic and Electro-Magnetic Electricity.
Dr. Emerson still continues to apply these important remedial agents to such diseases and such cases as indicate their usefulness.
Aug. 22—2awtf

A subscriber to Blackwood and threw Reviews, at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.

Consecutive Premium volumes will be furnished when practicable, but, to prevent disappointment, subscribers are requested to order as many different works for premiums as they may require volumes.

CLUBEING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the requiar MISS E. B. SCOTT.

Music Lessons on Piano and Guitar.

A PPLICATION to be made at Mrs. DUVALL'S,
on Missouri avenue, corner of 4j street, Wassington, D. C. After the experience Miss Scott has
had in teaching in Seminaries, both South and
West, she is confident she will give satisfaction to
those who favor her with their patronage. e sent to one address on payment of the regular ubscription for three—the fourth copy being May 7-tf

SCRIPTURE MANUAL, alphabetically an systematically arranged, designed to facilitate finding of proof-texts. By Charles Simmons, FRANCK TAYLOR.

TO RENT.—The whole, or part, of a comfort ably FURNISHED HOUSE can be had by genteel family, on very moderate terms, if imme genteel family, on very moderate terms, if im diste application is made, on F street, between 1 and 13th, north side, one door from 12th. June 15—tf

THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE of

The Republic. By Lamartine.
The Dalton's, part 2d. By Chas. Lever, author of Charles O'Malley.
This day received, for sale by TAYLOR & MAURY, June 11

THE. REPUBLIC.

The report of the select committee, made on the letter of the Secretary of War, concerning the pay-ment of the Galphin claim, being under considera-

bills reported for their relief. All these matters are demanding our attention, while we are wasting our time in sidiculous efforts to make, or to prevent making, party capital out of the Galphin report. Let the Government stand still—let California wait—let the British lion complacently smile at the folly of the Americans, who, boasting of their freedom, are making themselves as dependant on England as if we were still her colonies—let honest creditors suffer—the Galphin claim alone demands all our patriotic consideration. If gentlemen on the other side of this hall, who have elected their Speaker and their Clerk, and have control here, will insist in thus spending time, it is becoming and proper that we look into other matters of improper conduct among their friends. But first, a few words on the Galphin claim. I regret, as every gentleman in the country must, that the Secretary of War continued to act as agent of this claim while he held his place in the Cabinet. It is a matter of taste and of delicacy, about which

fort themselves with the reflection That virtue must go through."

"Things done well,
And with a care exempt themselves from fear;
Things done without example, in their issue
Are to be feared."

They are to be blamed for a bad example; they forgot that "all things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient."

A lew words more on the Galphin claim.

[Here is the article which Mr. S. had before him:]

scas, we subjoin the following resolution:
"That the claim of the representatives of George
Galphin was not a just demand against the United
States."

Mr. STANLY said: I regret, very much, Mr. Speaker, that the House refused to lay on the table the report of the Galphin claim. I voted in a small minority to dispose of this matter by laying it on the table, and I did so with the view of enabling the

Thousands of laboring men in our country are begging us to protect them from the effects of the British tariff of 1846—a tariff which we are informed gives great satisfaction to England. Hundreds of honest claimants are supplicating us to act upon bills reported for their relief. All these matters are demanding our attention, while we are wast-

of this claim while he held his place in the Cabinet. It is a matter of taste and of delicacy, about which we may differ, as it seems we do differ. But I think there is an opinion nearly unanimous that it was not becoming in Mr. Crawford to act as an agent of this claim while he was in the Cabinet. As a member of a party, his conduct was inconsiderate, if not unkind, towards the other members of the Cabinet. But no honorable man has imputed over this dishereable to Mr. Crawford.

As a member of a party, his conduct was inconsiderate, if not unkind, towards the other members of the Cabinet. But no honorable man has imputed any thing dishonorable to Mr. Crawford. His conduct has been unfortunate and unwise, but his integrity stands fair and unimpeached.

The Whig party are no more to blame for this act of his, than the Democratic party is for Mr. Van Buren's bad conduct, or for the indelicacy or impropriety which marked the conduct of General Cass, in obtaining sixty-eight thousand dollars for extra allowances, which Congress never authorized to be paid, nor for his forming a company, while in the Cabinet, to speculate in public lands. Neither the conduct of Mr. Crawford nor of General Cass has been criminal. Both, in my judgment, have been unjustifiable. As Secretary of War, General Cass could have advantages which citizens of the country could not have. He had opportunities of enabling his company to monopolize the choice tracts of land, to know when they would be in market, and then to raise the price and sell them to settlers who were compelled to purchase. The Whig party have not endorsed, and never will endorse or sanction, Mr. Crawford's conduct. The Democratic party made General Cass their standard-bearer, 'unanointed and unaneied,'' with all these sins on his head. When they shout "Galphin, Galphin," are we not justified in retorting. Sixty-eight thousand dollars extra allowances—speculations in public lands! I do not intend to assail General Cass personally. I only refer to well-known facts. No Whig, who has any self-respect, or any regard for public opinion, will violate all the decencies of life by uttering calumnies in relation to this gentleman. And he who imputes dishonesty to either Mr. Crawford or Mr. Cass merits and will receive the contempt of all fair-minded men. They will both comfort themselves with the reflection—

"Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake It is only to be regretted that they did not further

The act for the relief of Galphin is in the follow

ing words:
"Beit enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to examine and adjust the claim of the late George Galphin, under the treaty made by the Governor of Georgia with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-three, and to pay the amount which may be found due to Milledge Galphin, executor of the said George Galphin, out of any money in the treasury not oth-

published evidently by authority, from a Georgia paper, which, as a part of the history of this case, I will read to the House.

'pickling.'
'In good sooth, the 'will' of the President was pinched, in 1848, into an 'approved' form. In 1850 it has been snubbed or smashed.

"Oddsbodkins! Mr. Burt is clever on a congrat"Oddsbodkins! Mr. Burt is clever on a congrat-

sion of opinion.

Mr. Starly. But the gentleman had evidently watched the progress of the bill with interest. As Mr. Polk had vetoed the French spoliation bill, he might with as much propriety have vetoed this; for Mr. Polk was Speaker, if I mistake not, in 1836,

Mr. Polk was Speaker, if I mistake not, in 1836,

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. NINTH STREET,

NEAR PERNSVLVANIA AVENUE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADVERTISING. Advertisements will be inserted in The Republic at the usual rates of the other papers published in Washington.

A deduction will be made to those who advertise THE TRI-WEEKLY REPUBLIC

WILL BE ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY

THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Wayne. I wish to read one or two interesting extracts.

Mr. Harlan stated, for the information of the gentleman from North Carolina and of the House, that Col. John Spencer was not now, nor at the time to which the gentleman refers, a defaulter to the Government; but, on the contrary, was both then and now a creditor of the Government; and a previous Congress and the Executive officers of the Government have so decided.

Mr. Syanly said he was glad to hear that one man had paid what he owed.

Mr. DUNHAM explained that Col. Spencer was improperly set down as a defaulter, the Government being in fact in his debt.

Mr. STANLY Was not judgment obtained against him by the United States?

Mr. DUNHAM. It was improperly obtained, and was afterwards released when the facts were made known.

was afterwards released when the facts were made known.

Mr. STANLY said he should be glad to know how the release was obtained. Was it because he was "a pillar of Democracy?" But it was not the amount of the defalcation in this case that I was commenting on. It was to the reasons given by Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. Woodbury's answer, to which I ask attention—especially the reasons why Mr. Woodbury ought not to remove him.

After various complaints from Mr. Woodbury, Mr. William Hendricks writes to him in behalf of Mr. Spencer. In that letter Mr. Hendricks says:

"It would to some extent produce excitement if he were removed, for he has many warm and influential friends, both at Fort Wayne and in Dearborn county, from which he removed to his present

born county, from which he removed to his present residence. Better let it be."

In answer to this "Better let it be," Mr. Wood-bury wrote as short a letter to Mr. Hendricks as General Cass did to the Chicago convention. Hear

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, )

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
September 7, 1836. }
"Sir: Your letter of the 31st ultimo is received, and I am happy to inform you that Mr. Spencer's explanations have been such that he will probably continue in office.
"I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
"LEVI WOODBURY,"
"Secretary of the Treasury."
"Then. WM. HENDRICKS."

The reason of Mr. Spencer continuing in office will be known, when we hear the following from his letter to Mr. Woodbury, dated October 27, 1836:

"My Democratic friends think that I ought not to leave until after we hold an election for Presi-dent, on the 7th of November, which I have coa-cluded to wait."

cluded to wait."

"The Democratic party—the election—the main pillars of the Democratic cause—the unyielding advocates of the principles of Democracy"—these were the reasons assigned for keeping men in office who had neglected their duties, abused their trusts, and kept the public money for their own purposes.

trusts, and kept the public money for their own purposes.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, in parentheses, what I think of General Cass's letter. That he was more unfortunate in his Nicholson than in his Chicago letter.

We never could agree in the South in construing the Nicholson letter. General Cass was as clear and definite in his letter as Launcelot in the Merchant of Venice was, when he gave old Gobbo directions for finding the way to the Jew's house.

"Gobbo.—Master young gentleman, I pray you.

"Gobbo.—Master young gentleman, I pray you, which is the way to Master Jew's?"

"Launcelot.—Turn up on your right hand, at the next turning, but, at the next turning of all, on your left; marry at the very next turning, turn of no hand, but turn down indirectly to the Jew's house."

'Twas a hard way to hit-as hard as to hit Gene ral Cass's meaning.

I will not detain the House further by a reference

ral Case's meaning.

I will not detain the House further by a reference to other cases mentioned in the same report.

But, sir, it may be said, we heard all this in 1840; the judgment of the country has been passed on these transactions. That excuse will not answer. I have for some weeks past been making inquiries relative to the office-holders under Mr. Polk. I suppose that when the office-holders in this city were encouraged to leave their offices and make speeches against General Taylor—when funds were collected out of the clerks by your public officers—when some of them were engaged in writing party essays, that some of the government money was probably used for the election by the "pillars of the Democratic party." I have judged correctly, and I invite the special attention of all those who have been thundering anathemas against the Galphin claim to hear my facts.

I find that various public officers, such as Indian agents, collectors of customs, contractors, navy agents, marshals, pension agents, &c., holding office under the last administration, have retained in their hands, or misapplied—to use no harsher

fice under the last administration, have retained in their hands, or misapplied—to use no harsher words—the public money entrusted to their custody to an amount of nearly ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS! I have a table before me, and some of the names I will give; many of the names I do not wish to bring to public notice, because all of them have not been mentioned in the newspapers of the day.

day.

Here Mr. STANLY read the names of Denby, Beard, Collins, Beach, and some others referred to in this list.

NAMES.	In what capacity.	Amount claimed.
	Indian Agent	\$10,191 69
	Agent at Marseilles,	255 500 40
	France	155,508 48
	Licutenant U.S. A. Collector of Customs,	2,923 64
	St. Augustine	1,092 41
E. L. Beard	Contractor, &c	50,563 2
Patrick Collins.	Surveyor and Inspec- tor, Cincinnati	181,390 49
	Receiver of Public	The Control of the Co
	Money	4,344 54
Wm. B. Scott.	Navy Agent	17,897 37
	Indian Agent	4,543 84
	Indian Agent for the	DOMESTICAL PROPERTY.
	Sac and Fox Tribes	73,831 05
***********	Navy Agent	5,551 08
	Sub-Indian Agent	8,576 57
	Purser U. S. Navy	3,326 31
	Late Marshal	1,318 0
	Navy Agent	4,011 41
	Pension Agent	5,101 86
	Sub-Indian Agent	18,142 28
	Contractor, &c	1,321 48
	Navy Agent	5,894 59
	Contractor, &c	345 69
G. H. Kennerly.	Assist't Quarterm'r.	26,397 20
	Contractor, &c	8,122 00
	Purser U. S. Navy	8,678 16
	Navy Agent	5,767 88
P. M. Wetmore.	Navy Agent	*181,580 79
	Navy Agent	8,816 93
	sion Agent	8,157 37
	Purser U. S. Navy	13,489 78
	Navy Pension Agent	1,119 50
	Navy Agent	1,341 3
	Agent for paying	7
	Pensioners	6,862 25
		\$826,204 16

\*Mr. Wetmore, navy agent, has paid since he

"Mr. Wetmore, navy agent, has paid since he was sued \$92,000.
Yes, sir, nearly one million of dollars is the amount of defalcations specified in this list.
Patrick Collins, of Cincinnati, "Galphinizes" \$181,390 49 in the district represented by the gentleman (Mr. Disnry) whose lucid arguments on interest will confound the Supreme Court. He only gave a bond for ten thousand dollars, but as the was "a pillar of Democracy," the gentleman is mute as to this defalcation. Why has his denunciation been suppressed? The truth is, that modern Democracy seems to think that its "pillars" have a right to take out of the public crib what it they please.

Mr. Disnry rose to explain in reference to the case of Collins. The defalcation alleged against Collins was on account of fees and uncollected bonds, which were all explained, and were handed over by Collins to his successor, by whom they are

over by Collins to his successor, by whom they are

Mr. STANLY. In other words, Mr. Collins set up an offset; and does not every defaulter, with more or less success, do the same. There is another statement of this case, however, which does not ex-

DAILY. WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1850. AUSTIN COLLEGE, TEXAS.

This chartered institution, under the care of the Brazos Presbytery, having been located at Huntsville, (a heautiful village, west of the Trinity,) and all requisite, preliminary measures having been taken to carry into immediate effect the nobie object in view, the subscriber, formerly pastor of one of the churches in this city, and now agent for said college, would make a respectful and earnest AFFEAL to the friends of education here, and throughout our happy land, in behalf of this infant institution which, it is confidently hoped, will soon become a credit to Texas, and a blessing to our common country. Texas is a State of ample territory, and, possessing a rich soil and a delightful climate, promises, at no distant period, to take a high rank among her elder sister States, in this our enlightened and glorious Confederacy; and, what is so calculated to accelerate this most desirable event as giving early and liberal encouragement to the institutions of science and religion in that frontier State? Moreover, it should be remembered, that Texas lies on the borders of the territory of "the man of sin," and as a wide crevasse has recently been opened, now is the time to pour into that neighboring and benighted land the full tide of Protestant and happy influences? The subscriber having, not long since, returned from a missionary tour along the valley of the Rio Grande, is free to say, that the Mexicans have a profound respect for us as a nation; and that at least many of them are, at this time, much disposed to sit at our feet and learn our language, our religion, and our laws. Events of recent date having taught them our superiority in the arts of war, now is the time to teach them our superiority also in the arts of peace. Let our noble institutions, then, now be planted in Texas; let churches arise; let schools be multiplied; let colleges of high character be founded on liberal principles; let there be an honorable competition, and let the motto inscribed upon each temple of science th MONTGOMERY'S PATENT TUBLIAR
BOILER.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS IN:
vited to this valuable improvement. Experiments the past year on boats, both in Salt and Fresh water, as also for land purposes, have fully tested its superior qualities as a steam generator, and the great saving of fuel, weight and space occupied, over any boiler now in use. AUSTIN COLLEGE, TEXAS. SARSAPARILLA SANDSY NEWYOR SPEECH over any boiler now in use.

These Boilers can be seen in operation at

Con the second IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF AL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE

Scrofula, or King's Evot; Rheumatism, Oostmate Cutaneous Eruptions; Pimples, or Pustules on the Face; Blotches; Biles; Chronic Sore Eyes; Ring Worm, or Tetter; Scald Head; Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints; Stubborn Ulcers; Syphilitic Symptoms; Sciatica, or Lumbago; and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury; Actilites, or Dropsy; Exposure, or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

and his attendants, has been made whole. Inthe dreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with re-generated constitutions, gladly testify to the effi-cacy of this inestimable preparation.

Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without such

she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement I have

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P. Mouth of Neuse River, Craven co., N. C.

SORE THROAT. The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several

hearing was very much impaired. After taking
the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved,
and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough
and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can
hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well
about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.
Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.
The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged
76 years. Congregational pointier, residing at Wo-

Messer. Sands—Gentlemen: From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuahave not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully, yours,

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemista, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price Si per bottle; six bot-

For Sale by Charles Stott & Co.; also, R. S. Patterson, Washington, D. C. June 13-codtrw&cowtAug12 HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

IN CARPETING: IN CARPETING:

Tapestry Velvet, Tapestry Brussels, English Brussels, Step Brussels, Imperial Three Ply, superfine Ingrains, fine and common ingrains, Twilled Venetians, (all widths.) Plain Venetians, (all widths.) Plain Venetians, (all widths.) printed Druggets, baize Crumb Cloths, brass Stair Rods, Chenie and Tufted Rugs, superior Floor Oil Cloths, from 3 to 18 feet in width, which will be cut to fit any shaped passage or hall; white and colored Canton Mattings.

SUNDBIES.

SUNDRIES: Curtain de Laines and Damasks, Lace and Mu Curtain de Laines and Dannises, Eace and Mos-lin Curtains, embroidered Curtain Muslins, Tassel Loops, Gimps, &c., Linen Sheetings—all widths; Table Dannasks and Napkins, Pillow and Boister Linens, Dannask and Huckeback Towels, white and colored Marseilles Quilts, white Counterpanes, from \$1 50 up; cloth Table and Piano Covers, worsted damask Piano Covers; white and colored Farnitare Disnits, Furniture Chintzes, Scotch and Furniture Dimity, Furniture Chintzes, Scotch and Russia Diapers, housewife and family Linens, bed Blankets—great variety; crib Blankets and Quilts,

Together with every other article in their line; all of which they are anxious to close with the season.

[Union] June 20

Morse's Telegraph.

Messages sent through in half a minute!
THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
Owning the old line of truly American Telegraph between the cities of Washington and New
York, have now in operation four wires, which are
working, by a single manipulation at each terminus, between the offices of the Company on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, and at the corner
of Hanover and Beaver streets, New York, and at
all the intermediate stations. Any message left at
the offices of this Company in Washington, Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Wilmington, Philadelphia,
Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Newark, Jereey City, or New York will have prompt despatch.
This line connects with all the Morse lines north,
south, east and west.

The operations of this Company are not interrupted by rain-storms.

All business entrusted to this Company will be

President of the Magnetic Telegraph Company.

MR. STANLY, OF NORTH CAROLINA. On the Galphin Claim; delivered in the House of Representatives, July 6, 1850.

on-Mr. STANLY said: I regret, very much, Mr

House to proceed with the public business.

The appropriation bills, which are indispensable for the aupport of the Government, ar not yet acted on. California is still cruelly kept out of the Union

tempt of all fair-minded men. They will both com-

erwise appropriated.

"Approved August 14, 1848."

The wrong in this case, if any wrong has been done, was in passing this act. I do not understand it is denied that George Galphin had a claim. It is admitted that under the treaty referred to, the claim of Galphin was admitted to be due. Then the act of Congress authorized and "required" the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the claim "under the treaty made by the Governor of Georgia with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in 1773," and "to pay the amount which may be found due." The Secretaries who paid the principal and interest (Mr. Walker and Mr. Meredith) were not to be blamed for obeying an act of Congress. Congress is to blame, not the Secretaries, if blame rests any where. And let it not be forgotten, Mr. Speaker, that Mr. Polk approved this bill; he seems to have been informed of the merits of the claim. How this is, can be explained, perhaps, by the honorable member from South Carolina, the chairman of the Galphin committee, (Mr. Burr.) when he addresses the House. That gentleman now thinks "that the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the United States." The gentleman did not think so in August, 1848; for I have before me a letter, published evidently by authority, from a Georgia caner, which, as a part of the history of this case. erwise appropriated.
"Approved August 14, 1848."

'Verily, 'the pleasure' of '48 acidified in '80. It had a vinegar twang, and fit only for common

"Mr. A. G. Mitchell, receiver at Cahaba; on page 196 is this remark:

"Mr. Buat (Mr. Stanly yielding the floor for explanation) desired to say a single word, and no more. It was faintly in his remembrance that such hall, for the purpose of saving the mail. But he considered it due to the President to say that he had never had a word with that high functionary on the subject, and that he had no peculiar means of information. What he wrote was a mere expression of opinion.

Mr. A. G. Mitchell, receiver at Cahaba; on page 196 is this remark:

"Mr. Mitchell, late receiver at Cahaba; is indebted fifty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$54,626 53.)

The next case of Democratic "Galphinizing" is and of Mr. Childress, receiver at Helena, Louisiana. On page 199 of the report it is said:

"Balance due from Paris Childress twelve thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents, (\$12,449 76.)"

The next case of Democratic "Galphinizing" is man of Mr. Mitchell, receiver at Cahaba; on page 196 is this remark:

"Mr. Mitchell, late receiver at Cahaba; is indebted fifty-five cents, (\$54,626 53.)"

The next case of Democratic "Galphinizing" is man of Mr. Childress, receiver at Helma, Louisiana. On page 199 of the report it is said:

"Balance due from Paris Childress twelve thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents, (\$12,449 76.)"

The next case of Democratic "Galphinizing" is man. On page 199 of the report it is said:

"Balance due from Paris Childress, receiver at Cahaba; in page 196 is this remark:

"Mr. Mitchell, late receiver at Cahaba; in page 196 is this remark:

"Mr. Mitchell, late receiver at Cahaba; in page 196 is this remark:

"Mr. Mitchell, late receiver at Cahaba; in page 196 is this remark:

"Mr. Mitchell, late receiver at Cahaba; in page 196 is this remark:

"The next case of Democratic "Galphinizing" is man. On page 199 of the report it is said:

"Balance due from Paris Childress, receiver at Cahaba; in page 196 is this remark:

"Mr.

No. 28.

when the Galphin claim was discussed in Congress. The gentleman from South Carolina evidently thought the claim an honest one then, for he raised no objection, as he might have done. He seems to have been acquainted with the passage of the bill, and informed his friend the bill "will be approved by the President;" for he watched its progress with parental solicitude—watched when the Speaker signed the bill, and informed Dr. M. Galphin that the bill "will be approved by the President." The inference is irresistible, that the chairman of the Galphin committee had informed Mr. Polk of the merits of the bill; that Mr. Polk thought the claim was just and ought to be paid; and that he personally and officially approved the bill.

Then, as far as this is a party matter, Mr. Polk, who approved the bill—Mr. Walker, who examined and paid the principal—and the chairman of the select committee, who stands high in the estimation of his party, who is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs—these three distinguished Democrats are as thoroughly "Galphinized" as any three Whigs can be, in or out of the Cabinet. Let it be particularly observed that, in his testimony before the committee, Mr. Robert J. Walker said of the Galphin claim, "the facts being of a peculiar character, the claim for interest remains an open question." And he also said, "that if he entertained serious doubts on a question of law, and demanded the opinion of the Attorney General on that question, he would abide by his opinion." The attempt is now made to give this matter a party aspect—to blame the Whig party for it. The gentleman from Ohio on the committee, (Mr. Dissey,) has exerted his talents to the utmost on the question of interest. The gentleman has signally failed in his effort to justify for it. The gentleman from Ohio on the committee, (Mr. Diskey,) has exerted his talents to the utmost on the question of interest. The gentleman has signally failed in his effort to justify Mr. Walker for paying the principal, and to blame Mr. Meredith for paying the interest. The gentleman, I take it, is no lawyer; if he ever studied law, he did so but a short while, and quit many years since, for he is evidently one of those scholars who "hold the cel of science by the tail." His speech has shown he was not well-informed in legal matters. The law is a jealous mistress, and requires undivided attention; and when a lawyer turns politician, he soon finds his law knowledge leaves him faster than Bob Acre's legal courage oozed out at the ends of his fingers. I have no respect for the opinions of lawyer-politicians. This same gentleman, in a speech made in the early part of this seasion, declared that though he held the Wilmot proviso unconstitutional, yet he should be glad of an opportunity of sending a bill with that proviso in it to the President. To do a great right, he would be willing to do a little wrong, was the argument used by the gentleman.

Now, sir, I want no better reply to this speech and argument of his on the Galphin business, than the fact that he thinks he could support the Constitutional measure to the President! Truly, Mr. Crawford has little reason to be hurt at the opinion this gentleman may entertain of the propriety of his conduct.

But, Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of

is conduct.

But, Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of

But, Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of some of those who have come on the stage within two or three years past to a dark page in the history of the Democratic party in this country. Some of the loudest in their denunciation are evidently uninformed in the history of Democratic "Galphinizing." I invite the attention of the youthful Democracy to Reports of Committees of 25th Congress, 3d session, 1838–39, report No. 313. After the whole country had been astounded by the defalcation of Swartwout, and by the correspondence between Mr. Woodbury and certain receivers of public money, a committee was appointed, who investween Mr. Woodbury and certain receivers of public money, a committee was appointed, who investigated and made the report I have referred to. Let me mention a few cases in this report: Mr. William Linn was a receiver of public money at Galena. On the 23d of June, 1834—mark the dates—Mr. Taney, Secretary of the Treasury, began his complaint, that Mr. Linn did not promptly deposite the money in his hands in bank. The correspondence continued by Mr. Woodbury, as Secretary of the Treasury, in October, 1834, to January 26, 1838, when Mr. Woodbury informed him his resignation was accepted by the President; and Mr. Woodbury regretted "so large a balance stands unadjusted in your hands." Balance due from Linn, fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-two dollars and six cents, (\$55,962 06.) Is this "Galphinizing" or not?

ax cents, (§55,962 06.) Is this "Galphinizing" or not?

Take another case—Report No. 313, page 167:
W. P. Harris was Receiver at Columbus, Mississippi. The correspondence with him commences in January, 1834. In March, 1834, the Secretary makes complaints of Harris's conduct. In August, 1835, Mr. Woodbury threatens to dismiss him. In the correspondence is a letter from John F. H. Claiborne, dated September 15, 1835, in which he speaks of Harris as "one of the main pillars of the Democratic cause, and one of the earliest and most distinguished friends of the Administration in Mississispi. His family and connexions are extremesissippi. His family and connexions are extreme by influential, and all of them are co-operating

'with us in the arduous struggle which we are now 'making.' Mr. Harris is represented as an honorable man, of "diffused and deserved popularity." This letter was sent by Mr. Harris to the Secretary of the Treasury or the President.

In August, 1836—mark the dates—Mr. Harris writes a letter to the President, tendering his resignation, in which he uses the following language, which I read:

which I read:

"In conclusion, I will take the liberty of recommending to you, for appointment as my successor, Colonel Gordon D. Boyd, of Attala county. You are probably acquainted with his public character, as he has been for several years a prominent member of our State Legislature, and has been throughout an ardent supporter of your administration, and an unyielding advocate of the principles of Democracy." He was also recommended as the "warm per-

He was also recommended as the "warm per-sonal friend" of W. P. Harris.

On page 184 of Report 313 is this short statement:
"Balance due from Mr. Harris, one hundred and nine thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dol-ars and eight cents, (\$109,178 08.) See statement." ars and eight cents, (\$109,178 08.) See statement."
Is this "Galphinizing," or only supporting the principles of Democracy?
Is this all? Not quite. In December, 1836, Mr. Woodbury commences his correspondence with "Colonel Gordon D. Boyd," and continues not quite a year. Remember, Colonel Boyd was an "ardent supporter" of the administration, and "an unyielding advocate of the principles of Democracy," the chosen successor of General Harris, his "warm personal friend"—of General Harris, his "warm personal friend"—of General Harris, who "enjoyed such a diffused and deserved popularity," and was one of the "main pillars of the Democratic cause." Well, what was the result of Boyd's appointment? In June, 1837, Mr. Garsche,

Democratic cause. Well, what was the result of Boyd's appointment? In June, 1837, Mr. Garesche, appointed by Mr. Woodbury to examine the affairs of the office in Columbus, reported as follows, and I call the particular attention of the anti-Galphin orators to it. Mr. Garesche says to the Secretary [Here is the article which Mr. S. had before him.]

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel.

"The CALPHIN CLAIM—MR. BURT.

"You are requested to publish the following letter. The original has been sent to Washington:

"WASHINGTON, August 14, 1845.

"OBERE Sir. I have the pleasure to say that the bill in which you are interested has just been signed by the Speaker of the House, and will be approved by the President.

"With great respect, your obedient servant," "Dr. M. Galphin. ARMISTEAD BURT."

"Frail memories require remembrancers. They are now supplied, because they are refreshing.

"The bill for the relief of Galphin passed on Saturday, the 12th of August. It was approved on that 14th, (Sunday intervened.) Whose delifer was ploughed with in the mean time? The 'will' of the then President was spoken of as a 'fixed fact.' His approval was known in advance, or the guessing was so close as to have astonished the artistic skill of the East,

"As 'dolphin of the woods and a wild boar of the seas,' we subjoin the following resolution:

"That the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the United

I call the particular attention of the Secretary of the Treasury:

"The man seems really penitent, and I am intoemed to think, in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain led to think, in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain led to think, in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain led to think, in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain led to think, in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain led to think, in common with his friends, that

treasury."

Is this "Galphinizing," or only sustaining the principles of Democracy?

Next is the case of Littlebury Hawkins, receiver at Helena. On page 192 of the report is this state-

actly tally with that of the gentleman from Ohio. They all, when they have misapplied the public money, make out new accounts. But why has not the gentleman from Ohio called down indignation on Collins? Why has he not investigated this

The subscribers offer for sale, of their own

gratis.

\* No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the publishers, without N. B. Proprietors of newspapers who will insert the advertisement three times and send us a number of their paper containing it, will be entitled to payment on purchasing of us four times the amount of their bill.

Jan. 26—tf

> EBENEERR COOK.
>
> COOK & SARGENT.
>
> GENERAL LAND AGENTS,
>
> Corner of Main and Second Streets, Davenport, Iorea.

C. O. LOOMIS.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
PITTSBURG, PANN.

to an agent. temittances and communications should be

GEORGE B. SARGENT.

always addressed, post-paid, or franked, to Publishers. LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

Dec. 18--tfi

donor shall, in a fair hand, he writer in a book to be carefully kept in the archives of the institution, that visiters, in all time to come, may there read the honored names of the early friends of Austin College.

DANIEL BAKER.

COLLEGE. DANIEL BAKER.

Any donations made to the college will reach
their proper destination if handed in to either memther of the Texas Delegation, or to any pastor or

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The above periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steam ers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white pape and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood Magazine being an exact fac-nimile of the Edir

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00 per annu

Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS.

Consisting of back volumes of the following

besting of back volumes of the following verwers, viz:

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY,

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE,

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

EDINBURGH REVIEW,

FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,

WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

burgh edition.

For any two, do
For any three, do
For all four of the Reviews,

For Blackwood's Magazine,

For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00 For Blackwood and the four Re-

elder of the Presbyterian church in this city.

July 17-uf

AND

OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

This medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hunderds of persons who had greaned hopelessly the

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION." The attention of the reader is called to the folowing astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had caten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I sated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands 'Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise, and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles, she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

bereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1847.

years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest: Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Mesers. A. B. & D. Sanos: Before I commenced Mesers. A. B. & D. Sanda: Belore I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sofferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcera-ted, I had a dreadful cough, and there were fre-quently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my

76 years, Congregational minister, residing at Wo

P. H. HOOE & CO., Market Space, between 7th and 8th streets, have now in store a full and complete assortment of the following:

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.

All business entrusted to this Company will be considered strictly confidential, and will be prompt
y attended to.

B. B. FRENCH,